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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

MARIA GARCIA AND RAFAEL ) Case No.: C 12-00484 PSG  
GARCIA, )  
Plaintiffs, )  
v. )  
U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION )  
AS TRUSTEE FOR CREDIT SUISSE )  
FIRST BOSTON CSFB ARMT 2005-4, )  
Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
)

**ORDER TO REASSIGN CASE TO A  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE;  
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
TO REMAND CASE**

Plaintiffs Maria Garcia and Rafael Garcia proceeding *pro se* apply to proceed *in forma pauperis*. “It is the duty of the District Court to examine any application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and determine whether the proposed proceeding has merit and if it appears that the proceeding is without merit, the court is bound to deny a motion seeking leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the application and the file herein,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this case be reassigned to a district judge with the

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<sup>1</sup> *Smart v. Heinze*, 347 F.2d 114, 116 (9th Cir. 1965).

1 recommendation that the case be remanded to state court.<sup>2</sup>

2 Plaintiffs removed this case on the grounds that a violation of the Protecting Tenants at  
 3 Foreclosure Act of 2009 (“PTFA”) confers federal jurisdiction. The action arises from efforts to  
 4 evict Plaintiffs from residential property located at 753 Jersey Drive in Gonzales, California. (the  
 5 “Property”). Plaintiffs are tenants of former owners of the Property that was later foreclosed upon.  
 6 Plaintiffs allege that U.S. Bank National Association as Trustee for Credit Suisse First Boston CSFB  
 7 ARMT 2005-4 (“U.S. Bank”) purchased the Property at a non-judicial foreclosure sale and, shortly  
 8 thereafter, served Plaintiffs with a notice to quit possession of the Property.

9 On July 27, 2011, U.S. Bank filed a complaint for unlawful detainer in the Superior Court of  
 10 California, County of Monterey. On January 30, 2012, Plaintiffs removed the instant action to  
 11 federal court.

12 The PTFA is a relatively recent federal statute that provides certain protections to tenants  
 13 who reside in foreclosed property, including, where applicable, the right to continue living in the  
 14 premises for the duration of their lease and the right to a 90-day eviction notice. The PTFA states:

15 [I]n the case of any foreclosure on a federally-related mortgage loan or on any  
 16 dwelling or residential real property after the date of enactment of this title, any  
 17 immediate successor in interest in such property pursuant to the foreclosure shall  
 assume such interest subject to—

18 (1) the provision, by such successor in interest of a notice to vacate to any bona fide  
 tenant at least 90 days before the effective date of such notice; and

19 (2) the rights of any bona fide tenant, as of the date of each notice of foreclosure -

20 (A) under any bona fide lease entered into before the notice of foreclosure to occupy  
 21 the premises until the end of the remaining term of the lease.<sup>3</sup>

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22 <sup>2</sup> Magistrate judges have authority to issue final dispositive rulings only in cases where all parties  
 23 have consented to the jurisdiction of the magistrate judge. *See* 28 U.S.C. §636(c)(1). The Ninth Circuit  
 24 has left open the question of whether a remand to state court is a “pretrial matter” which may be referred  
 25 to a magistrate judge for determination pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). *See Nasca v. Peoplesoft*,  
 160 F.3d 578, 580 n. 3 (9th Cir. 1998) (“We express no opinion regarding [the magistrate judge’s]  
 26 authority [to remand the case] had the matter been referred under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)”). It nonetheless  
 appears that all other appellate courts that have addressed the issue have found that remand is not merely  
 27 a pretrial matter. *See, e.g., In re U.S. Healthcare*, 159 F.3d 142, 145-46 (3rd Cir. 1998) (finding that  
 a remand order is the “functional equivalent” of an order of dismissal for purposes of section 28 U.S.C.  
 § 636(b)(1)(A)). Accordingly, out of an abundance of caution, the court proceeds by way of a  
 recommendation and reassignment order.

28 <sup>3</sup> *See* 123 Stat. 1632, 1660 (2009).

1       In *Cort v. Ash*, the Supreme Court set forth a four-factor test for evaluating whether a federal  
 2 statute creates a right of action that may be enforced by private parties in federal court.<sup>4</sup> Those  
 3 factors are (1) whether the plaintiff is “one of the class for whose especial benefit the statute was  
 4 enacted;” (2) whether “there [is] any indication of legislative intent, explicit or implicit, either to  
 5 create such a remedy or to deny one;” (3) whether it is “consistent with the underlying purposes of  
 6 the legislative scheme to imply such a remedy for the plaintiff;” and (4) whether the “cause of action  
 7 [is] one traditionally relegated to state law, in an area basically the concern of the States, so that it  
 8 would be inappropriate to infer a cause of action based solely on federal law.”<sup>5</sup> Since *Cort*, the  
 9 Supreme Court has effectively condensed the *Cort* analysis into a single factor – whether Congress  
 10 expressly or by implication intended to create a private cause of action.<sup>6</sup>

11       On its face, the PTFA does not expressly state any private right of action. The legislative  
 12 history further emphasizes that the PTFA was intended to allow tenants who are victims of the  
 13 foreclosure crisis a protection that can be used in the state courts to combat unlawful evictions.<sup>7</sup>  
 14 Based on this omission of any express private right, and the legislative history confirming that the  
 15 statute’s protections apply in response to state court evictions, the court must conclude a private  
 16 right of action does not exist under the PTFA. Every other court identified by the undersigned to  
 17 have considered the issue has found no private federal right of action in the PTFA.<sup>8</sup>

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18                  <sup>4</sup> *Cort v. Ash*, 422 U.S. 66, 78 (1975).

19                  <sup>5</sup> *See id.*

21                  <sup>6</sup> *See Transamerica Mortgage Advisors, Inc. v. Lewis*, 444 U.S. 11, 15-16 (1979).

22                  <sup>7</sup> *See* 155 CONG. REC. S5111 (daily ed. May 5, 2009) (statement of Sen. Kerry). *See, e.g., See*  
*Bank of Am., N.A. v. Owens*, 2010 N.Y. Misc. LEXIS 954 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. May 4, 2010).

23                  <sup>8</sup> *See Nativi v. Deutsche Bank National Trust Company*, Case No. 09-6096 PVT, 2010 WL  
 2179885, at \*2-4 (N.D. Cal. May 26, 2010); *Claremont 1<sup>st</sup> Street Investors v. Espinoza*, Case No. 10-  
 3532 GAF (DTBx), 2010 WL 2486804, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Jun. 15, 2010); *Fannie Mae v. Lemere*, Case  
 No. 10-1474 MCE GGH PS, 2010 WL 2696697, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Jul. 6, 2010); *Zalemba v. HSBC Bank,  
 USA, et al.*, Case No. 10-1646 BEN (BLM), 2010 WL 3894577, at \*1 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2010); *Wescom  
 Credit Union v. Dudley*, Case No. 10-8203 GAF (Ssx), 2010 WL 4916578, at \*2 (C.D.Cal. Nov. 22,  
 2010); *Martin v. LaSalle Bank National Assoc.*, Case No. 10-1775 BTM (BGS), 2011 WL 9583, at \*1  
 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2011); *Cohn v. Bank of America*, Case No. 10-00865 MCE KJN PS, 2011 WL 98840,  
 at \*6 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2011); *BDA Investment Properties LLC v. Sosa*, Case No. 11-03684 GAF  
 (Rzx), 2011 WL 1810634 (C.D. Cal. May 12, 2011); *Wells Fargo Bank v. Lapeen*, Case No. 11-01932  
 LB, 2011 WL 2194117, \*4 (N.D. Cal. Jun. 6, 2011).

1           Accordingly, this court orders that the case be reassigned to district judge and recommends  
2 that the district court deny the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and remand  
3 the case to state court.

4           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5 Dated: 2/27/2012

  
PAUL S. GREWAL  
United States Magistrate Judge

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